

Bates-Hendricks House
1526 South New Jersey Street
Indianapolis
Marion County
Indiana

HABS No. IND-64

HABS
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49-IND,
19-

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. IND-64

BATES-HENDRICKS HOUSE

Location: 1526 South New Jersey Street, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana.

Present Owner and Occupant: Lois Hagedorn.

Present Use: Residence.

Statement of Significance: The Bates-Hendricks House was built over a period of fifteen years by a succession of men of local and national historical importance. Thomas A. Hendricks, a congressman, senator, and governor of the State of Indiana and Vice-President under Grover Cleveland, built a new addition about 1865 which reoriented and significantly enlarged the house. The house is one of a very few of its period remaining in the city.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Dates of erection: Uncertain. Evidence suggests that the first portion was built in 1860, the main addition in 1865, and the service addition shortly after 1872, probably about 1875. See "Notes on original plan..." following, for explanation of the first portion and additions.

The reasons for dating the house as stated follow: City directories, the first of which was published in 1855, list neither Harvey Bates nor Harvey Bates, Jr., living on the property until 1860, when Bates, Jr., lived there (Grooms & Smith's Indianapolis Directory, 1855; A. C. Howard's Directory for the City of Indianapolis, 1857; McEvoy's Indianapolis City Directory and Business Mirror for 1858-9; Sutherland & McEvoy's Indianapolis City Directory and Business Mirror for 1860-61). Bates, Sr., bought Lots 7 through 12 of Bethuel Morris's Subdivision in 1850 and 1851 for about \$1150 (Deed Record AA, pp. 317, 691, in County Recorder's Office, City-County Bldg., Indianapolis). In April 1860 Bates, Jr., obtained a quit claim deed from Bethuel Morris for Texas Street (Deed Record Town Lots 10, p. 288, in County Recorder's Office, City-County Building, Indianapolis). In August 1861 Bates, Sr., gave the six lots to his son for a dollar (Deed Record Town Lots 13, p. 357). Bates, Jr., sold the property to Thomas A. Hendricks in 1865 for \$15,000 and Bates, Sr.'s, will of 1865

mentions the brick house on the property (Deed Record Town Lots 22, p. 606; Will Record F, p. 40 in County Recorder's Office, City-County Building, Indianapolis). It seems most probable that the house was built in 1860, the year in which it was necessary to obtain the deed to the street, and the will mentions the fact that the house was standing at the time that Bates, Sr., gave the land to his son in 1861.

It also seems probable that the kitchen and the room above it were part of the 1860 construction because the brick courses of their walls line up with those of the rest of the house to the east, appear to bond into them, and seem to be the same kind of brick.

The date of the major addition is more difficult to determine. Foundation walls in the cellar clearly establish this portion as an addition. In 1872 Hendricks sold the house, with the three additional lots recently purchased, for \$50,000 (Deed Record Town Lots 41, p. 587; Deed Record Town Lots 33, p. 66; Deed Record Town Lots 54, p. 626). Deducting the purchase prices of the three recently-purchased lots, one finds that he received \$42,900 for the house and the same land purchased from Bates, Jr., for \$15,000 seven years earlier (Deed Record Town Lots 22, p. 606). The increase in price reflects the north addition of the house, at least in part, for the increase may also be the result of the fact that the larger number of lots accumulated were ready for additional subdivision. This addition to the house must have been made during the years 1865 to 1872, then. It seems most likely that the work would have been done in 1865 to provide Hendricks, elected to the United States Senate in 1863, with a home of magnificence commensurate with his importance, rather than later during his period of ownership (Dunn, Memorial and Genealogical Record ...)

There is documentary evidence which helps to date the addition to the service wing. It was made after the platting of the property in April 1872, because the addition does not show in the plat for Woodruff's addition (Plat Book 4, p. 45, in County Recorder's Office, City-County Bldg., Indianapolis). This portion of the house is clearly established as having a different date of construction from the rest of the house because its brick courses do not line up with those of the rest of the house.

2. Architect: Unknown.
3. Original and subsequent owners:

The following is a partial chain of title.

- 1850 Plat, May 9, 1850, recorded May 9, 1850 in Plat Book 1, pp. 59, 60. Platted by Bethuel F. Morris.
- 1850 Warranty deed May 10, 1850, recorded March 1, 1851 in Deed Record AA p. 317. Bethuel Morris and Margaret Morris his wife to Hervey Bates; Lots No. 1 through 5 and 8 through 12, total of 20 acres, for \$1750.
- 1851 Warranty deed, Sept. 1, 1851, recorded Sept. 4, 1851 in Deed Record AA p. 691. Bethuel Morris and Margaret E. Morris his wife to Hervey Bates; Lots 6 and 7, total of 5 acres, for \$550 (this purchase and the previous purchase include six lots on the south side of Texas Street and six lots of approximately the same area and layout opposite them on the north side of Texas Street, which is now Lincoln Street).
- 1860 Quit claim deed April 23, 1860, recorded May 7, 1860 in Deed Record Town Lots 10 p. 288. Bethuel F. Morris and Margaret E. Morris to Hervey Bates, Jr.; Texas Street, from the east line of the subdivision to the West line, where it joins Madison State Road (now Madison Avenue).
- 1861 Warranty deed August 14, 1861 recorded Sept. 2, 1861 in Deed Record Town Lots 13 p. 357. Hervey Bates and Sidney Bates his wife to Hervey Bates, Jr.; Lots No. 7 through 12, total about 15 acres, for \$1 (these are the lots on the north side of Texas Street).
- 1865 Warranty deed Feb. 10, 1865, recorded April 22, 1865 in Deed Record Town Lots 22 p. 606. Hervey Bates Jr. and Charlotte T. Bates his wife to Thomas A. Hendricks; Lots No. 7 through 12 and Texas St., for \$15,000.
- 1876 Hervey Bates died testate.
- 1876 Hervey Bates's Will, Oct. 7, 1865, probated July 12, 1876, recorded in Will Record F p. 40. Records gifts already given to his children, the gifts are not part of will; to Mary Vance, his only daughter, he gave Lots 1 through 6, in all 12 1/2 acres, then worth \$5000, to Hervey Bates, Jr., his only son, he gave Lots 7 through 12, "in all about fifteen acres, with a brick residence thereon, then worth \$10,000."
- 1870 Warranty deed Jan. 27, 1870, recorded Jan. 31, 1870 in Deed Record Town Lots 41, p. 587. William Hand and Charlotte Hand his wife to Thomas A. Hendricks; Lot No. 17 in B. F. Morris's subdivision, for \$2100.

- 1872 Warranty deed April 1, 1872, recorded April 4, 1872 in Deed Record Town Lots 54, p. 626. Thomas A. Hendricks and Eliza C. Hendricks his wife to James O. Woodruff; Lots 7 through 12, 17, 18, and 19 and Texas Street, for \$50,000, 24 acres.
- 1872 Plat April 1, 1872, recorded April 2, 1872 in plat Book 4, p. 45. The land bought from Hendricks this same date was platted by James O. Woodruff. Note: The plat shows New Jersey Street 90 feet wide and extending from Terrace to Lincoln (present street names) with the outline of what is now the central landscaped esplanade. Alabama Street parallels it to the west and is 116 feet wide for the south 478.6' of its length with again the outline shown of what is now the landscaped esplanade. The remaining length of Alabama Street is narrow and with esplanade. The plat also shows the outline of the house on Lot 61. The outline scales 60 feet east to west and 45 feet north to south along the east side. The rear ell is shown 30 feet wide (i.e. north-south dimension) instead of the 15 feet that it actually is.
- 1872 Warranty deed, April 1, 1872, recorded April 6, 1872 in Deed Record Town Lots 54, p. 644. James O. Woodruff and his wife to Deloss Root; Lot 61 in Woodruff's subdivision, for \$800. There is a lien of \$300 against the property, but the price is still inexplicably low.
- 1873 Warranty deed, May 29, 1873, recorded August 2, 1873 in Deed Record Town Lots 71, p. 253. Deloss Root and Kate H. Root, his wife to Henry D. Pierce; Lot 60 and 61 and portions of two other lots in Indianapolis, for \$30,000.
- 1874 Warranty deed Sept. 1, 1874, recorded October 6, 1874 in Deed Record Town Lots 83, p. 365. Henry D. Pierce unmarried to James W. Carpenter; Lots No. 60 and 61, for \$40,000.
- 1874 Mortgage Sept. 1, 1874, recorded Sept. 19, 1874 in Mortgage Record 64 p. 279. J. W. Carpenter to Winslow S. Pierce; Lots 60 and 61, to secure a mortgage of a total of \$12,000, last payment due in 30 months. Note in margin that \$4000 had been paid, and the mortgage was assigned to Isaiah Mansur, Dec. 24, 1877.
- 1875 Warranty deed, Dec. 22, 1875, recorded Dec. 24, 1877 (book and page not noted). James W. Carpenter and Ezelphia I. Carpenter, his wife to Helen A. Ainsworth; Lots No. 60 and 61.

- 1879 Sheriff's deed, March 18, 1879, recorded March 20, 1879 in Deed Record Town Lots 121 p. 584. John T. Pressly, Sheriff to Isaiah Mansur; Lots 60 and 61, for \$9000. Deed made by virtue of Cause No. 21129 Order Book 57 p. 88, Complete Record 38, p. 174 _____ that is, default of mortgage payments.
- 1879 Warranty deed, Sept. 1, 1879, recorded Sept. 3, 1879 Deed Record Town Lots 127, p. 82. Isaiah Mansur to John Coburn and Caroline Coburn, his wife; Lots 60 and 61, for \$10,500.
- 1885 Warranty deed, August 4, 1885, recorded August 5, 1885 Deed Record Town Lots 177, p. 254. John Coburn and Caroline A. Coburn, his wife to Wilbur B. Allen; Lots 60 and 61.
- 1885 Quit claim deed, Aug. 4, 1885, recorded Aug. 1885 in Deed Record Town Lots 177, p. 255. Wilber B. Allen and Mary C. Allen his wife to John Coburn; Lots 60 and 61.
- 1908 John Coburn died testate, seized of Lot 61, Jan. 28, 1908.
- 1908 Will probated Feb. 25, 1908 in Probate Court Order Book 4, p. 352. Will is recorded in Will Record V, p. 123, and requests wife to follow her will.
- 1909 Caroline T. Coburn died testate March 25, 1909.
- 1909 Will, probated March 29, 1909. Probate Court Order Book 7, p. 349, Will Record W. p. 288.
- 1909 Deed, June 21, 1909, in Deed Record 446, p. 607. Schuyler A. Haas, administrator of will of Caroline Coburn to Schuyler C. Silcox and Sarah C. Silcox his wife; Lot 61, deed made by order of Marion County Probate Court, see Order Book 8 p. 266, for \$3700.
- 1921 Schuyler C. Silcox died August 4, 1921.
- 1921 Warranty deed, October 3, 1921, recorded October 5, 1921 in Deed Record 656, p. 399. Sarah C. Silcox, widow of Schuyler C. Silcox to William H. Faust and Irene M. Faust his wife; Lot 61.
- 1925 Warranty Deed, May 20, 1925, recorded June 9, 1925 in Deed Record 744, p. 353. William H. Faust and Irene M. Faust his wife to F. Adolph Guth; 30 feet by parallel lines off the entire north side of Lot 61.

1954 Irene Faust died, estate Dec. 9, 1954.

1955 Will June 26, 1922, probated June 24, 1955 in Order Book 362 p. 615. Will (in Will Record A-18, p. 133) bequeaths all real property to husband William H. Faust.

1957 Guardian's Deed Feb. 21, 1957, recorded Feb. 26, 1957 in Deed Record 1654, Instrument #12326. William Faust, Jr., Guardian of William H. Faust, Sr. to Lois Hadgedorn; Lot 61, except 30 feet by parallel lines off the entire north side thereof.

4. Original plan and construction of the building: By scaling distances, it can be determined that the house, which shows on Woodruff's plat (Plat Book 4, p. 45) lies on Lot 8 of Bethuel Morris's plat (Plat Book 1, p. 59). Inspection of Morris's plat reveals that the lots which Hervey Bates, Sr., gave to his son, Hervey Jr., together constitute a strip of land 400 feet wide (north-south dimension) and 1320 feet long (east-west dimension), and that Texas Street, which is 66 feet wide, runs all along the south boundary of the group of lots, connecting at the west with Madison State Road (now Madison Ave.), which constitutes the west boundary of the land. The southwest corner and the southeast corner of Lot 8 lie respectively 528 feet from the eastern end of Texas Street, and the lot contains three acres. The street frontage of the lot, then, was at the south; therefore the front of the house faced south during this period. What is now the south side of the house was then the front, and the main portion of the house consisted of a simple central hall plan of two stories, with one room on each side of the hall on both stories. The chimneys were not symmetrically placed: that for the east rooms was at the north wall and that for the west rooms was at the west wall. On the west side of the principal portion of the house there was a kitchen with one room above it. This was most probably a servants room and was accessible by means of an exterior stairway at the west wall of the kitchen. Woodruff's plat (Plat Book 4, p. 45) shows the house without the addition to the service wing; that is, 20 feet shorter in the east-west dimension than it now is. That the service wing was of simpler design and usually distinctive from the main part of the house was a feature typical of Indiana houses of the early and mid-nineteenth century. This distinction in the Bates-Hendricks house is evident in that the two gable roofs of the service rooms are lower than the roof of the main portion of the house. The bonding and alignment of the brick courses indicates that the first portion of the service wing is integral with the 1860 portion of the house.

5. Alterations and additions: The existence of a continuous stone foundation wall which divides the present cellar into

two portions clearly establishes the extent of Hendricks's addition to the house. He added the north portion of the hallway, the tower, the north parlor, and the bedroom above it. He also must have had the main stairway modified, for its present straight run could not have fit into the house as it originally was built and the earlier turning stairway would have cut off circulation with the new north part of the second floor hall. It was necessary to modify the north chimney in order to build the tower. The flue was carried up in the south tower wall and out the top of the tower roof. A porch was built in front of the east end of the new parlor.

In 1872, Woodruff subdivided the land and platted the lot on which the house stood so that the street entrance was changed to the east side of the new lot, and cut off from the south side. The result was a new front to the house through the base of the Tower. It is possible that Hendricks had this re-subdivision of the land in mind when he planned the addition to the house.

Some time after 1872, the two western rooms of the service wing were added and the former exterior stairway was enclosed. At an unknown date, a bathroom and a closet were added on the second floor at the west end of the north bedroom. Two living room windows, one at the first floor of the tower and one in the north bedroom, have been bricked in. Modern heating is installed, as is electrical knob-and-tube wiring. The brickwork joints on the north wall of the first floor west room of the service wing indicate that the two windows there formerly extended to floor level.

The present owner of the house, Miss Lois Hagedorn, said that Mr. & Mrs. William Faust, who owned the house and lived there until Mrs. Faust's death in 1954, furnished the house with antiques. They had the porches remodeled by substituting wooden fluted Doric columns for the original fretwork decoration of the east and south porches. A portico using the same type of Doric columns was added at the entrance door in the base of the tower. Miss Hagedorn has two old photographs which show the fretwork porches, and the east entrance of the tower without a porch. The automobiles in one of the photographs date it around 1920; the other picture appears to be older, but is not dated. The service porch still has the old porch columns and a small amount of the earlier decoration.

William Faust, Jr., offered to donate the house to the state of Indiana as a museum in 1955, but the Legislature delayed action on the matter. In the following year teen-aged children broke into the house, lived there riotously for several months

unnoticed, and extensively vandalized it ("Wild Teen-Age Parties Wreck Historic House," Indianapolis Star, October 4, 1956, Sec. 4, p. 3). Miss Hagedorn, who bought the house in 1957, has restored it with care.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

Hervey Bates, Sr. (1795-1876), who purchased the land from B. F. Morris and who owned it while the first portion of the house was built (Deed Record AA, pp. 317, 691; Will Record F, p. 40) was the first sheriff of Marion County, 1822 to 1824 (Sulgrove, pp. 24, 169). In 1834 he was elected president of the Indianapolis Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, of which Bethuel F. Morris was cashier (Dunn, Greater Indianapolis, p. 342). Bates was instrumental in forming the earliest insurance company in the city and was a stockholder in the first hotel in the city (Bates House), the first railroad to the city, and the earliest gas and light coke company in the city (Sulgrove, p. 35, 271).

Hervey Bates, Jr., (1834- ?), who sold the house to Hendricks (Deed Record Town Lots 22, p. 606) was a Major during the Civil War and served with a group of men from five midwestern states who guarded Gen. Sherman's communications while he marched from Atlanta to the sea (Sulgrove, p. 320). City directories for 1865-66 and for 1867 list Bates, Jr.'s, occupation first as teller and then as assistant cashier at the First National Bank of Indianapolis (Edwards' Annual Director to the Inhabitants, etc., in the City of Indianapolis for 1865-66; Logan's Indianapolis Directory...for the Year Commencing July 1, 1867.)

Thomas A. Hendricks, who bought the house from Bates in 1865 (Deed Record Town Lots 22, p. 606) was a successful lawyer in Shelbyville, Indiana, who served in the lower house of the state's General Assembly in 1848 and was elected to Congress for one term in 1851. In 1860, he lost the election for governor of the state and moved to Indianapolis. From there, he was elected to the United States Senate in 1863 as a temperance man. He was nominated for vice-president with Tilden on the Democratic ticket, but was not elected. From 1873 to 1877, he was governor of Indiana and in 1884, was successfully elected vice-president of the United States under Grover Cleveland. Hendricks served less than a year of his term, for he died on November 25, 1885, and his funeral procession was the first to pass through the newly completed gateway to Crown Hill Cemetery (HABS No. IND-57) in Indianapolis (Dunn, Memorial and Geneological Record, p. 687; Nicholas, p. 110).

On April 1, 1872, James O. Woodruff purchased the house and 24 acres of land from Hendricks, filed a plat of the land, and sold

Lot 61 (on which the house stood) to Deloss Root (Deed Record Town Lots 54, pp. 626, 644; Plat Book 4, p. 45). The street plan of the city directory published in 1873 (Indianapolis City Directory, Swartz & Tedrowe's, 1873) includes Texas Street (now Lincoln Street) and Nebraska Street (now Terrace Street) east of Madison Avenue for the first time. This indicates that the two main east-west streets in the subdivision were built about this time. James O. Woodruff is, however, better known as the proprietor of Woodruff Place, an area of 80 acres beyond the former east city limits, for which he filed a plat on October 2, 1872 (Plat Book 4, p. 234). (See HABS report on Woodruff Place IND-67). Woodruff Place has esplanades also, but they are decorated with fountains and statuary, and those in the vicinity of the Bates-Hendricks House are not. Woodruff was described in his obituary as "a visionary, with great confidence in his own financial ability, and there were no bounds to the limit of his speculation." By about 1876 or 1877 he was promoting a scientific expedition around the world and died of "brain fever" in 1879, before the expedition was undertaken ("Death of J. O. Woodruff," Indianapolis Journal, June 5, 1879, p. 8).

John Coburn, who purchased the house in 1879 (Deed Record Town Lots 127, p. 82) was distinguished for his service during the Civil War. He was elected to Congress in 1866, where he served for eight years, and was later a Supreme Court judge of the Montana Territory. He died in 1908 (Nicholas, p. 319).

C. Sources of Information:

1. Old views: Miss Lois Hagedorn has two old photographs of the house, one taken about 1920 and the other appearing to be earlier. She is the present owner and lives in the house.

2. Bibliography:

- a. Primary and unpublished sources:

1. The following documents are found in the County Recorder's Office, City-County Bldg., Indianapolis:

- Deed Record, AA, 446, 656, 744, 1654.

- Deed Record Town Lots, 10, 13, 22, 41, 54, 71, 83, 121, 127, 177.

- Mortgage Record, 64.

- Plat Book, 1, 4.

- Probate Court Order Book, 4, 7, 362.

- Will Record, F, W. A-18.

2. Conversations with Miss Lois Hagedorn, owner of the house, Aug. 1971.

b. Secondary and published sources:

A. C. Howard's Directory for the City of Indianapolis,
Indianapolis, 1857.

"Death of J. O. Woodruff," Indianapolis Journal, June 5,
1879.

Dunn, Jacob Piatt, Greater Indianapolis, Chicago, 1910.

Dunn, Jacob Piatt, Memorial and Geneological Record of
Representative Citizens of Indiana, Indianapolis, 1912.

Edwards' Annual Director to the Inhabitants, etc., in the
City of Indianapolis for 1865-66, Indianapolis, 1866.

Grooms and Smith's Indianapolis Directory, Indianapolis,
1855.

Indianapolis City Directory, Swartz and Tedrowe's 1873,
Indianapolis, 1873.

Logan's Indianapolis Directory...for the Year Commencing
July 1, 1867, Indianapolis, 1867.

McEvoy's Indianapolis City Directory and Business Mirror
for 1858-59, Indianapolis, 1858.

Nicholas, Anna, The Story of Crown Hill, Indianapolis, 1928.

Sulgrove, B. R., History of Indianapolis and Marion County,
Philadelphia, 1884.

Sutherland and McEvoy's Indianapolis City Directory and
Business Mirror for 1860-61, Indianapolis, 1860.

"Wild Teen-Age Parties Wreck Historic House," Indianapolis
Star, October 4, 1956, Sec. 4, p. 3.

3. Likely sources not yet investigated: Personal papers and biographies of Hervey Bates, Sr., Hervey Bates, Jr., and of Thomas A. Hendricks might give more exact information on the house. Location of such papers is not known.

Prepared by Wesley I. Shank
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
August 1971

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: A good example of the Victorian Italianate style.
2. Condition of fabric: Good; needs exterior painting and minor repairs.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 46' (excluding porch at south) x 80'; two stories. The original structure faced south. An early addition resulted in an extension of the east facade and re-orientation of the building to the east, parallel to the street. A service ell was added later to the west portion of the south wing.
2. Foundations: Brick under service ell; rock-faced limestone under principal portion of house. Perimeter foundation walls not visible from the exterior are rubble stone under principal portion of house.
3. Wall construction: Red brick, common bond, with header courses about five feet apart.
4. Structural system: Brick exterior bearing walls and brick interior bearing partitions. Wooden joist floor system, wooden roof-framing system.
5. Porches: All porches are of wood construction and are at first-floor level only. Two separate porches run along the south side, one across the original portion of the house and one across the service wing. There is a porch north of the tower on the east elevation. There is a small wooden portico at the tower entrance. The east porch, the portico, and the south porch of the principal portion of the house have wooden fluted Doric columns. The south porch at the service ell has square posts and some Victorian fretwork.
6. Chimneys: Brick.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The two principal entrance doors are segmentally arched. The south door has very narrow sidelights and a large segmental-arched transom. The east entrance door has a segmental-arched transom and no sidelights.
 - b. Windows and shutters: The cellar windows are rectangular

and have smooth-finished limestone lintels which align with the first-floor window sills of the same material. First and second floor windows of the west end of the service wing are arched 180 degrees. Most of the other windows of the house have segmental-arched heads. The windows in most of the principal rooms are double-hung wooden sash, four lights over six lights, and extend from close to the floor level. There are some windows which have higher sill heights and four lights over four lights. All windows of the principal part of the house have pairs of exterior wooden louvered shutters: some of the windows in the northern wing have been closed in with what appears to be plaster over brick, and there are shutters shut to conceal the plastered wall.

8. Roof: Gabled. The two gable roofs of the service wing are of gray slate, and the main gabled roofs of the house are roofed in white composition shingle roofing. The tower roof is a concave mansard covered with red composition-shingle roofing. Four dormers are set into the mansard roof of the tower. The eaves and paired brackets are of wood.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Because there are brick bearing-wall interior partitions, the plans for all three levels are basically the same. The central feature of the east front is the tower. The street entrance to the house is through the base of the tower. A wide east-west hallway separates the two east front rooms: the north room is the parlor and the south room is the library. The hallway proceeds west until it intersects a north-south hallway. This was the central hallway of the original house. The result is an L-shaped hallway with a "front" door entrance on both the east and south fronts and a rear door opposite the south entrance. The dining room is located across the north-south hallway from the library. The kitchen and a servant's room are adjacent to the dining room in the western service addition to the house. These are accessible from the dining room and from the service porch. The floor of these rooms is one step lower than the dining room.

There are two stairways to the second floor: the main stairway lies along the west wall of the L-shaped hallway and ascends from south to north. A second stairway lies between the kitchen and servant's room in the service wing.

The second floor plan has bedrooms above the three main rooms. There are two rooms above the service wing. These are two

rooms above the service wing. These rooms, like the service rooms on the first floor, are one step lower than the rest of the second floor rooms. A bathroom and closet have been added at the west end of the north bedroom and a toilet room by the head of the stairs.

The cellar space under the dining room, the library, and the portion of the hall between these two spaces has a ceiling 9 to 10 feet high. There is a rubble stone wall lining up under the north walls of the dining room and the library. On the north side of this wall, under the parlor, the part of the hall next to the south wall of the parlor and the tower has a ceiling 6 feet tall. There is a rough plank floor under the tower and the rest of the cellar floors are dirt.

2. Stairways: The main stairway lies along the west wall and runs south to north with turned hardwood balusters and shaped handrail. The steps have flat scroll designs at the ends. This design is repeated at the edge of the second floor balcony and is visible as one ascends the stairway. The wood is covered with brown varnish which is somewhat cracked.

In the service wing a stairway connects the first and second floor. A stairway under the south service porch leads to the cellar. A trap door in the porch floor leads to a door in the stone foundation wall and under the west section of the dining room.

A trap door in the kitchen gives access to the crawl space beneath. In the western room of the service wing another trap door leads to the crawl space.

3. Flooring: Oak flooring in the principal first-floor rooms; soft-wood planks, painted, in most of the other rooms.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Plaster. Principal rooms are painted; in some the paint has been applied over wallpaper; paint colors are light. There is no elaborate plaster ceiling decoration.
5. Doorways and doors: The interior woodwork is yellow poplar. Door jambs are flat and wide. The door head trim is flat with the lower edge horizontal and the upper edge sloped like a pediment or, for double width openings, curved like a segmental arch.

The doors are generally of a six panel type, with a center vertical stile, four small square panels at the bottom, and two long panels above these. Doors are very dark brown in color and varnished. The dining room door and window frames are

finished the same way; elsewhere frames are painted to match the walls.

6. Trim: Baseboards are about 10 inches high with curved molding on top. Window frames resemble door frames. The head follows the curve of the segmental-arched window heads. All are finished the same as door frames.
7. Hardware: Small white china doorknobs are typical, with notched latchsets. Double doors to the north parlor slide into the wall at either side.
8. Lighting: Electric. One old electric chandelier has Steuben orange glass shades. Some crystal chandeliers with prismatic glass were installed after 1921 on the first floor.
9. Heating: Heating was originally by means of fireplaces, of which there were nine. There are now six. The mantels in the living room and the bedroom above are of carved white marble, with arched fireplace openings; those in the other two bedrooms are wood and, match the woodwork in style; those in the dining room and library are slate, painted and patterned to imitate black marble. These are similar in design to the white marble mantles but have a rounded-corner fireplace opening.

Presently, a steam heating system is in operation. It is at least the second of such systems. At an earlier time some of the fireplaces had been filled with gas stoves, of which one or two remain.

D. Site:

General setting and orientation: The house is L-shaped. The shorter leg of the ell lies along South New Jersey Avenue on the west side of the street. This is the east elevation of the house. The longer leg of the ell, the south elevation, lies perpendicular to the street. There is considerable space south of the house, with a gravel drive leading to the garage at the rear of the lot. Walkways of herringbone-patterned brick follow close to the house on the east and south sides. The lot is well planted with many fine trees.

There was once a cistern just behind the service wing. The present gutter and downspout system still bring almost all of the roof drainage to the back of the house.

The block of South New Jersey Street on which the house lies (between Terrace and Lincoln) has a wide esplanade with a lawn and two rows of trees. Alabama Street, one block to the west,

has a similar esplanade extending north from Lincoln, but only half of the way to Terrace. For the rest of the way the street narrows to the usual width.

Prepared by Wesley I. Shank
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National Park Service
August 1971

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records were prepared as part of a cooperative project in 1970 between the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana and the Historic American Buildings Survey.

The project was under the general direction of James C. Massey, Chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey. Measured drawings were prepared by student architects under the direction of Professor David R. Hermansen of Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana. Professor Wesley Shank of Iowa State University prepared the historical data, and Jack E. Boucher, HABS staff photographer, provided the photographic record. H. Roll McLaughlin, FAIA, State Preservation Coordinator, President of the Historic Landmarks Foundation, and member of the HABS Advisory Board, served as consultant throughout the project. This report was edited for HABS in 1976 by Candace Reed.